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Society, March, 1866." The copy of the profile of Mrs. Washington bears a similar attestation.

Mr. Waterston also exhibited and read several original letters of Washington; whereupon, on the motion of Dr. ROBBINS, the acknowledgments of the Society were expressed to Mr. Waterston for his exact and beautiful and valuable copies of the profiles of General and Mrs. Washington.

The President presented, from Mr. Charles H. Hart, of Philadelphia, a broadside containing a list of Theses of Harvard College for the Commencement in 1759.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

A stated monthly meeting of the Society was held this day, Thursday, November 8th, at eleven o'clock, A.M.; the President, the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, in the chair.

The Librarian announced donations from the State of Ohio; the American Numismatic and Archæological Society; the Chicago Historical Society; the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society; the New-England Loyal Publication Society; the Proprietors of the "Heraldic Journal"; the Proprietors of the "Savannah Daily Republican"; John Appleton, M.D.; Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis; General J. Watts De Peyster; Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D.; Edward Jarvis, M.D.; Benjamin P. Johnson, Esq.; Hon. William D. Kelly; Mr. Wil-

liam B. Trask ; Mrs. Joseph E. Worcester ; Stephen J. Young, A.M. ; and from Messrs. W. G. Brooks, H. Gray, jun., Green, Latham, C. Robbins, Sibley, Wheatland, and Winthrop, of the Society.

The President communicated, as a gift from our Honorary member, Major-General John A. Dix, a copy of his English version of the old Latin hymn, "Dies Iræ"; for which a due acknowledgment was directed to be made.

Mr. FOLSOM stated, that this grim and terrific offspring of the piety of the Middle Ages had been shorn, in later times, of its first four stanzas, as appears from one of the earliest copies of it inscribed on a marble tablet in the Church of St. Francis, at Mantua. This inscription had been printed in that rare and curious book, "*Variorum in Europa Itinerum Deliciæ*," by Nathan Chytræus, 1594 ; and it appears reprinted at full length in this Society's copy of the same Chytræus's ascetic book, in "*Viaticum Itineris Extremi*," which was formerly in the Library of the famous Rev. Nehemiah Walter, of Roxbury. If his contemporary, the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, of Malden, had read this scenic representation of the "Day of Doom," he cannot be said to have reached its awful sublimity, which stamps it as a work of genius.

The President read a letter from General John Meredith Read, jun., asking the Society's acceptance of a copy of his recently published work on Henry Hudson, which he had transmitted to the Society ; and a proper acknowledgment was voted for this acceptable gift.

The President read a letter from Colonel C. E. Potter, of Hillsborough, N.H., asking leave to copy, from the

MSS. in the Library, "the rolls of the New-Hampshire troops in the expedition against Louisburgh, in 1745," to be published in a volume now in the press: whereupon it was *Ordered*, That Colonel Potter's request be granted.

The President referred to the recent death of our Corresponding Member, Theodore Dwight, Esq., who was accidentally killed at the railway station at Jersey City, October 16th, 1866.

Mr. Dwight was elected a member on the 27th of March, 1834, having just then returned from Europe, and was regarded as a young man of much promise. His father, the Hon. Theodore Dwight, was elected a Corresponding Member on the same day.

The President laid before the Society the Letter and Trust Instrument of our Honorary Member, George Peabody, Esq. (as published in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," October 19th, 1866), establishing a Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology in connection with Harvard University, and naming the President of this Society, *ex officio*, for ever one of the Trustees.

Whereupon the following resolution was submitted:—

Resolved, That Mr. Peabody's Letter and Instrument of Trust be entered in full on the records of this Society; and that the President be instructed to communicate to Mr. Peabody the deep and grateful sense which is entertained by us all of the interest and importance of the Institution which he has thus founded, and of the munificence and wisdom with which he has provided for its management and support.

Dr. WALKER then addressed the meeting as follows:—

I feel sure, Mr. President, that this Resolution will be unanimously adopted by the Society. It seems to me, as I suppose it does to all, that Mr. Peabody has bestowed on our University a noble endowment for a noble purpose,—an endowment, moreover, which it was eminently fit for him to confer, and for the oldest seat of learning in the land to receive. Down to a comparatively recent period, Harvard College has been obliged to exhaust her resources on the traditionary course of a liberal education; but the time has come when she will be expected to do her part, not merely in diffusing, but also in advancing, human knowledge. There is now one important subject, the archæology and anthropology of the American continent, on which, after the liberal provision that has just been made, it will be her own fault if she does not take the lead. Thus far, this subject, and the kindred inquiries, have been left, for the most part, in the hands of voluntary associations; and the public is under great obligations to them for what they have done. Mr. Peabody, as it seems to me, has shown great wisdom by connecting his new institution, to some extent, with two of the oldest of these societies; so that, hereafter, we may have the benefit of both agencies, acting with more effect, because more likely to act in harmony and together for a common object.

Mr. President, I have no doubt that Mr. Peabody looks for his principal satisfaction to the good that will result from his munificent foundations: still, I should be sorry if he failed to have the additional satisfaction of knowing, that those to whom he has committed his trusts enter heartily and zealously into his plans.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. BIGELOW, who also addressed the meeting. Remarks were also made by Mr. J. C. GRAY and the Rev. EDWARD E. HALE. Mr. Hale spoke as follows:—

I should not venture to add any thing, Mr. President, to what has been so fitly said, but that you have asked me to say something in acknowledgment of so great a gift to science, because, in some sort, I represent here the Government of the American Antiquarian Society. In the establishment of the proposed museum, and of the professorship connected with it, under Mr. Peabody's munificent endowment, the Antiquarian Society saw the fulfilment of a cherished wish which it had entertained for half a century; and its Government is confident, that, in the administration of this endowment, the studies of the American antiquary would be redeemed from any unfair suspicion which has considered them petty, or unworthy of profound scientific attention.

Have we not been somewhat disposed to think, that these arrow-points and pestles and stone axe-heads, such as I have brought down stairs from our own collection, were hardly worth a place in our museum? Or if any explorer southward or westward brought us his contributions of the work of our own native tribes, have we not been apt to think that they were mere curiosities, with little value for science? Now, in the recent study of the antiquity of the human race, these very illustrations of what has been called the Stone Age are claiming a place of the very first importance in the study of the real primeval history of the world.

And, Mr. President, so far as I am aware, Mr. Peabody, in his letter of gift, is the first person who has publicly called attention to the invaluable illustration which the antiquarian study of this country will thus give to this new science, which seeks to set in order the social progress of the world, — its moral palæontology, if I may hazard the expression, of which we here can illustrate some of the steps far better than they can be illustrated in Europe. The little specimens which I have placed on the table — some of them the work of nature; and some, to appearance much less carefully wrought, the undoubted work of man — will show how difficult it is

for an untrained observer to say with certainty, in a given instance, whether a relic from another age is or is not a memorial of human art. In point of fact, the tools from the alluvium of the Somme, figured by M. Boucher de Perthès in his "*Antiquités Celtiques*," were so rudely shaped, that many persons supposed they were stones which owed their peculiar forms to accidental fracture in a river's bed. In such ways the whole series of questions connected with the memorials of the Stone Age discovered in Europe, have been embarrassed, from the fact, that the scientific men of Europe, in studying that age, with them so distant, have been obliged to construct their theories simply from the handful of specimens preserved through so many intervening ages, — materials which were themselves the material under discussion. We here, however, have the Stone Age at hand; we can match these arrow-points and axe-heads from our own collections of thousands of such articles, the work of a race not yet passed away. If we wish, we can question the men who have used them, — nay, can see them as they make them. And here is one more instance to be added to so many which are successively forced upon us, which show that our antiquarian studies are in fact not the baby talk of the infants of a new world, but are studies relating to the very oldest world, and indeed to the very foundation of social order.

You remember, Mr. President, how often Mr. Agassiz dwells upon the fact, that when it pleased God to divide the land from the water, — when "fields grew green," where for thousands of years "oceans only had gathered," — the first beach which rose above the icy waves was the strip of land which Mr. Agassiz calls "the Laurentian Hills." It is the strip which we have all heard described so many times — and in the language of geology also — as "the highlands dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from the waters of the Atlantic." That was the phrase used by Adams and Franklin in our first treaty with England, and the commis-

sioners chose that oldest ridge of land to be the eternal division between the two countries which were just then parted. All of us have noticed the curious revelation of recent science, which has pointed out the fact, that this region, made so familiar to us in the struggles of diplomacy, should prove to be really a landmark so ancient. Now, with every fresh revelation of science, Sir, we are seeing more distinctly that the studies of this older continent are in every way essential to the studies of our younger sister continent on the other side of the ocean.

It seems to me a very striking illustration of the comprehensive views of Mr. Peabody, that, while he was engaged in that work for the world to which a great merchant is called, he should have perceived the intimacy of the connection between the antiquarian study of this country, and what I have a right to call the newly created antiquarian science of Europe. These views of the antiquity of man, in which Professor Lyell has excited such wide popular interest, are but just now announced to the European world. Mr. Peabody has instantly seized on the fact, that, in this older world, we have peculiar advantages for illustrating them. Deeply interested himself in the new studies by which the geologists of Europe are illustrating the antiquity of the race, he has seen that we have here peculiar opportunity for contributing to those studies facts of great interest, and observations impossible, excepting where the forms of the oldest social order may be studied while still alive. Observing this, with the most liberal endowment he creates the new institution which is to preserve the memorials, and give persistency to the studies, which are necessary in the illustration.

I hold in my hand, and should gladly read here if I had not occupied so much of the Society's time, a letter from Mr. Abbott Lawrence, written when he was our minister in England, acknowledging, in the most cordial way, the important services which Mr. Peabody again and again rendered,

in preserving a kindly feeling between America and England. He seems to have consecrated the immense influence which he has so worthily acquired, to those friendly offices which best unite two lands that should be parted only by the ocean. The last great service we acknowledge to-day, in which Mr. Peabody shows us how the antiquarian science of each continent may contribute to that of the other, — how essential, indeed, for the deepest research of each continent is the kindred research which at the same moment presses its inquiries in the other, — this last great service fitly illustrates that work of mediation and good feeling to which this distinguished man has so successfully devoted the efforts of his life.

I say no more, Mr. President, because I am speaking in the presence of the President of the Antiquarian Society, who is himself joined with you in the administration of this endowment. If you and I had known that he would be here to-day, you would hardly have asked me to address the Society. As he is present, I will not say more in a matter which is so peculiarly his own.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Peabody's letter and instrument of gift are as follows: —

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 8, 1866.

To the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, His Excellency Charles Francis Adams, Francis Peabody, Stephen Salisbury, Asa Gray, Jeffries Wyman, and George Peabody Russell, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN, — Accompanying this letter, I enclose an instrument giving to you one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) in trust for the foundation and maintenance of a Museum and Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology, in connection with Harvard University.

I have for some years had the purpose of contributing, as I might find opportunity, to extend the usefulness of the honored and ancient University of our Commonwealth; and I trust, that, in view of the

importance and national character of the proposed department, and its interesting relations to kindred investigations in other countries, the means I have chosen may prove acceptable.

On learning of your acceptance of the trust, and of the assent of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to its terms, I shall be prepared to pay over to you the sum I have named.

Aside from the provisions of the instrument of gift, I leave in your hands the details and management of the trust; only suggesting, that, in view of the gradual obliteration or destruction of the works and remains of the ancient races of this continent, the labor of exploration and collection be commenced at as early a day as practicable; and also, that, in the event of the discovery in America of human remains or implements of an earlier geological period than the present, especial attention be given to their study and their comparison with those found in other countries.

With the hope that the museum, as thus established and maintained, may be instrumental in promoting and extending its department of science, and with fullest confidence that under your care the best means will be adopted to secure the end desired,

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

GEORGE PEABODY.

I do hereby give to Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy; Francis Peabody, of Salem; Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester; Asa Gray, of Cambridge; Jeffries Wyman, of Cambridge; and George Peabody Russell, of Salem,—all of Massachusetts,—the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be by them and their successors held in trust to found and maintain a Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, in connection with Harvard University, in the city of Cambridge and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Of this sum I direct that my said trustees shall invest forty-five thousand dollars as a fund, the income of which shall be applied to forming and preserving collections of antiquities, and objects relating to the early races of the American continent, or such (including such books and works as may form a good working library for the departments of science indicated) as shall be requisite for the investigation and illustration of Archæology and Ethnology in general, in main and special reference, however, to the aboriginal American races.

I direct that the income of the further sum of forty-five thousand dollars shall be applied by my said trustees to the establishment and

maintenance of a Professorship of American Archæology and Ethnology in Harvard University. The professor shall be appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard College, with the concurrence of the Overseers, in the same manner as other professors are appointed, but upon the nomination of the founder or the Board of Trustees. He shall have charge of the above-mentioned collections, and shall deliver one or more courses of lectures annually, under the direction of the Government of the University, on subjects connected with said departments of science.

Until this professorship is filled, or during the time it may be vacant, the income from the fund appropriated to it shall be devoted to the care and increase of the collections.

I further direct, that the remaining sum of sixty thousand dollars be invested and accumulated as a Building Fund, until it shall amount to at least one hundred thousand dollars, when it may be employed in the erection of a suitable fire-proof museum building, upon land to be given for that purpose, free of cost or rental, by the President and Fellows of Harvard College; the building, when completed, to become the property of the College, for the uses of this trust, and none other.

The Board of Trustees I have thus constituted, shall always be composed of seven persons; and it is my wish, that the office of chairman be filled by Mr. Winthrop; in the event of his death or resignation, by Mr. Adams: and so successively in the order I have named above. The trustees shall keep a record of their doings, and shall annually prepare a report setting forth the condition of the trust and funds, and the amount of income received and paid out by them during the previous year. This report, signed by the trustees, shall be presented to the President and Fellows of the College.

In the event of the death or resignation of Mr. Winthrop, I direct that the vacancy in the number of the Board be filled by the President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who, *ex officio*, shall for ever after be a member of the Board. In the event of the death or resignation of Mr. Peabody, the vacancy to be filled by the President of the scientific body now established in the city of Salem, under the name of the Essex Institute; of Mr. Salisbury, by the President of the American Antiquarian Society; of Professor Gray, by the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and of Professor Wyman, by the President of the Boston Society of Natural History, — all of whom shall for ever after be, *ex officio*, members of the Board.

Should the President of either of the societies I have named decline to act as a trustee, such vacancy, and all other vacancies that may occur in the number of the trustees, shall be filled by the remaining trustees, who shall, within a reasonable time, make the appointment or appointments.

I give to my said trustees the liberty to obtain from the Legislature an Act of Incorporation, if they deem it desirable; to make all necessary by-laws; to appoint a treasurer; and to enter into any arrangements and agreements with the Government of Harvard College, not inconsistent with the terms of this trust, which may, in their opinion, be expedient.

(Signed) GEORGE PEABODY.

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 8, 1866.

The following Resolution, offered by Mr. DEANE, was unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Treasurer, Mr. Frothingham, for his faithful discharge of the duties of Recording Secretary during the recent temporary absence of that officer.

Mr. WATERSTON, after some remarks relative to St. Botolph's Church, in Boston, England, which he visited some years since, presented to the Society a beautiful photograph of that church, with the surrounding buildings. On the back of the picture, which is appropriately framed, is a drawing of the house regarded as that in which John Cotton, the vicar, lived; also a copy of the Seal of St. Botolph's Priory at Colchester, said to be "the only mediæval figure of St. Botolph in existence," — both executed by Mr. Waterston, with his pen.*

The thanks of the Society were expressed to Mr. Waterston for the gift.

* See Thompson's "History and Antiquities of Boston," (England,) pp. 214, 372.